1:Radin E-5 (1908-1913) 1923
NP12 Winnebago NP12

142
291
301
276
302
293
516

JOHN FISHER

[Facing p. 66 (D)]

1:Radin E-5 (1908-1913) 1923
NP12 Winnebago NP12

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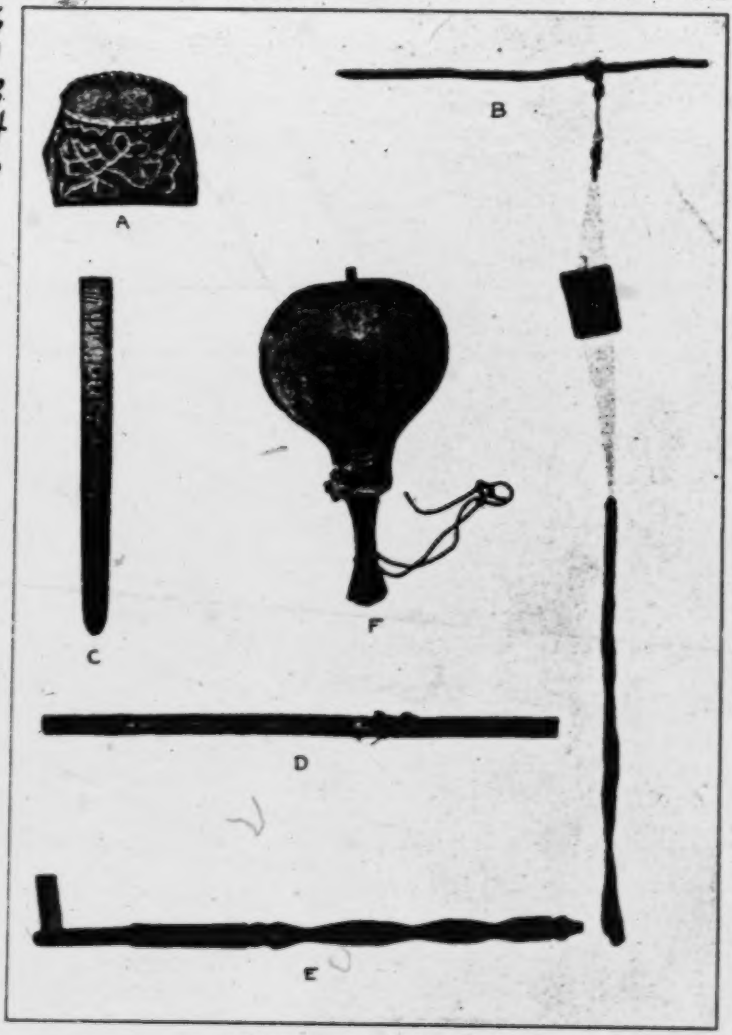
276



MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

a. Birch-bark receptacle.
b. Frame for stringing beads.
c. Staff with personal markings.
d. Wooden flute.
e. Catlinite pipe.
f. Gourd rattle.

[Facing p 108(H)]

1:Radin E-5 (1908-1913) 1923
NP12 Winnebago NP12

Method of wearing the hair.—In former times the men wore their hair in two long braids, although some seem to have affected the Sauk and Fox roach. The scalp along the parting of the hair was always painted, the color varying with individuals. There is no indication of any distinctions in the method of wearing the hair among the various clans as found among the Osage. 302 [177]

A variety of coiffures exist among the Winnebago women at the present day and the assumption that these are all recent is unwarranted. It seems probable that in the old days the hair was usually worn in one braid, which on festive occasions was inclosed in a case. This consisted of two parts—a rectangular piece of broadcloth beaded, and long strips of beaded work (pl. 28).

Earrings and bracelets. At the present time earrings are fashioned either of 10-cent pieces string together or of various ornaments of German silver. Strings of beads also are worn occasionally. Bracelets now are made generally of German silver, while in former times beaded or quillwork buckskin was used. 301 [178]

Arm bands and necklaces.—Arm bands are made either of German silver or beaded work. The necklaces consist of long strings of various articles, as modern wampum, seeds, and elk teeth.

Belts, as well as cross belts, are now either beaded or woven, but formerly they were always woven from buffalo hair. Shell gorgets are generally of the type shown in plates 22, 24, 26, *b*. Tight collars are now made of beaded work. Bandoliers consist of long sashes with bags attached; both sash and bag are always gorgeously beaded. The bandoliers are worn in three ways, with the bag hanging on the right side, on the left side, or in front. Often the same individual wears two or three bandoliers. Garters are now made of beaded work; formerly these were generally made of the skins of various animals, preferably the polecat (pls. 27, 28, 29, 30, *b*). 293

Headdress and taildress.—The Winnebago headdress has been well described by Skinner (op. cit., p. 293), as follows: 301 237

> The typical headdress is a roach or comb-like ornament woven from deer's hair and generally dyed red. A carved bone, somewhat like an elongate isosceles triangle in shape, spread out this roach and was attached near the front to another tubular bone in which an eagle feather was inserted. Often the latter was ornamented with dyed horse hair and rattlesnake rattles. . . . The whole was fastened on the crown of the head slightly back of the forehead. It was usually pinned to the hair, the scalplock serving to hold it on.

A taildress, consisting of the tail of some animal, was worn only at certain dances, particularly the Herucka.

HUNTING

In their original habitat hunting was the most important means of subsistence of the Winnebago. Practically all game available was 224

1:Radin E-5 (1908-1913) 1923
NP12 Winnebago NP12

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A. PEYOTE LEADERS

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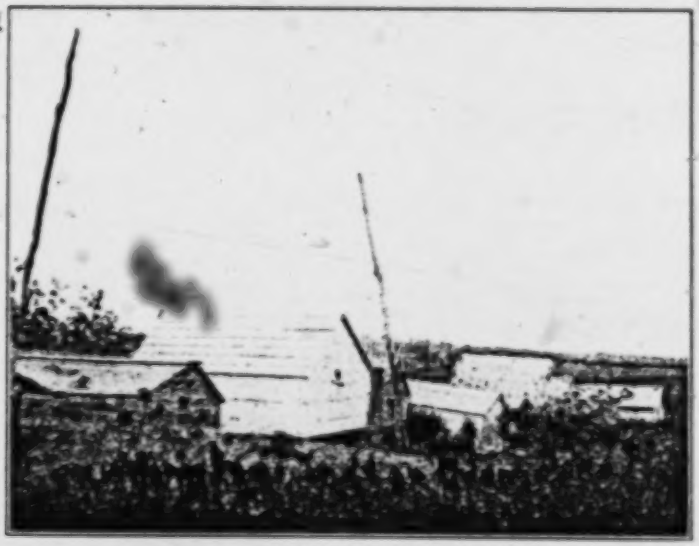

B. BURIAL HUTS

[Facing p. 388]